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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT The Kailan Mining Administration/Its Tangshan and
Linsi Mines

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1. The Kailan Mining Administration (KMA) in Tientsin was the largest coal mining company in China. [redacted] it was owned 49% by Chinese govern-
mental and private interests [redacted]

Soviet technical advisers are there.

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2. KMA's headquarters in Tientsin had about 750 employees. The Hotung Yard had about 100 office employees and about 3000 workers (the latter figure includes laborers hired by contractors and temporary workers). West Yard had about 50 in the office and about 700 workers.

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The firm had branch offices in Peiping and Shanghai. It had its own ships (lighters), its railroad freight cars, and perhaps its locomotives. The ports of Tangku and Chingwangtao were used by KMA. The company had five coal mines all located at railroad stations on the Tientsin-Chingwangtao-Shanghai-Mukden-Changchun-Harbin line. [redacted] names of three mines: Tangshan, Linsi, and Machiakow.

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3. Employees of KMA were divided into the following grades: senior, supervisory, technical, intermediate staff, minor, contractors' men and day men (temporary workers), and marine staff. [redacted]

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4. [REDACTED]

5. KMA's mines produced bituminous coal. The coal was classified as follows: coke, special coke, hand-screened lumps, locomotive lumps, unscreened lumps (mixed), slack no 1 (very small pieces of coal mixed with coal powder), slack no 2 (fewer coal pieces), special slack, slack no 3 (coal powder mixed unintentionally with earth). Coke of course was produced in furnaces located at the mines. Coal was usually sorted into the above-mentioned groups at the mine. During the rush period (winter), however, lumps and slack at times were brought in separately to the coal yard by train. In such event, dividing the coal into the above categories was done at the yard. There was an increasing shortage of coal and [REDACTED] KMA coal is still [REDACTED] rationed. [REDACTED] the bituminous coal obtained from the KMA mines is the best in China. The main consumers of this coal included electric power stations, railroads, local factories [REDACTED]. Even the city of Mukden obtained a portion of its coal from KMA. The coal mines of Muling and Chalainor produced barely enough coal for Manchuria.

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6. [REDACTED] KMA's coal mine at Tangshan (about six hours north of Tientsin by passenger train) [REDACTED] where there were 11 levels. Underground facilities included stables for mules, some offices, a veterinary clinic, pump stations, and probably electric sub-stations. There were no conveyors. The mine had at least two elevators. Four coal carts could be lifted by an elevator at one time. Aboveground facilities included the main KMA hospital, large workshops (for the repair of railroad freight cars, coal carts, and mining equipment), coke furnaces, electric power station or sub-station, and homes and clubs for employees.

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7. The KMA coal mine at Linsi (about 45 minutes north of Tangshan by passenger train) possessed the largest electric power station of all the KMA coal mines. It even furnished part of the power for Tientsin. [REDACTED] the facilities aboveground and underground were similar to those at Tangshan. [REDACTED] Linsi produced more coal than did Tangshan. [REDACTED]

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